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Peruvian President's Banquet Speech

PA290229 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 0321 GMT 28 May 79 PA

[Speech by Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez at a banquet in honor of Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala attended by the chiefs of state of the Andean Pact member countries, held at the Marquis de Valdehoyos Mansion in Cartagena, Colombia on 27 May 1979--live]

[Excerpt] A convulsed Latin America began its independent life at the dawn of the past century. Our forefathers cherished not only the idea of liberty, their constant concern was also a clear vision of a great fatherland. The liberators' ideals proclaimed the unity of our peoples. In their lucid vision they were ahead of their times. They understood that our societies, born of a common ethnic and cultural origin, could only forge their destiny by bolstering that common origin with a multinational project [words indistinct].

The course of republican history saw isolated attempts at (?many-sided) relations and communitarian expressions. Nevertheless, it was not until 10 years ago that the Andean nations found the true way to jointly face demands of a higher level and overcome the conditions which historically were responsible for the underdevelopment of our economies, to face the complex task of a collective means of development which is balanced, harmonious and nondependent and the product of our people's own needs and the special characteristics presented by our economic, social, political, legal and cultural characteristics.

The integration model drawn up by the Cartagena Agreement constitutes a vast and [word indistinct] for the complex task of economic and social development. By conciliating traditional forms of liberating [as heard] exchange and (?judicial) protection with the requirements of industrial planning the harmonization of policies and joint planning cemented the operative bases to promote the creation of scale economies and provide for industrial specialization. All this is in the context of a conscious awareness of the diverse degrees of development presented by our countries and is directed at achieving an equitable distribution of the benefits and returns of the process of integration. We have advanced along lines fundamental to the integrationist effort. We have overcome obstacles and problems. We have accumulated experience and invaluable practice, which places us in a better position to face the challenge posed by the immediate future.

By 1990 the Andean group, according to projections made by the board, will have a population of 95 million inhabitants. The gross national product will have doubled to $160 billion. The total volume of exports according to conservative estimates will be about $32 billion and at least 50 percent of the exports of industrialized goods will be consumed by the region itself. These figures, which give us a bird's eye of the future, will only contribute to integral development if the majority of those 95 million inhabitants are able to escape from chronic poverty, hunger and social neglect. If the $160 billion of the gross national product are not distributed on the present unequal basis, the revenue from exports will permit an improvement in the standard of living of the majority of the population. The material gains of our efforts, far from augmenting the wealth of a few, will serve to eradicate the poverty of the majority.

These projections of what we want to obtain in the next decade also call for certain essential duties which are vital to the strengthening and vigorous evolution of subregional integration. The consolidation of our institutions is an indispensable requisite and will only be obtained to the extent that we reinforce our political determination and make irreversible the projects, programs, commitments and actions which are being carried out. This will give the Andean Pact the sufficient solidity to successfully face the indispensable requirement of projecting in a joint fashion a coherent strategy of interrelation that is nondependent [words indistinct].

A final objective of our communitarian vocation is the creation of the Andean union, a project which far surpasses the limits of economic complementation. The path to be followed has already been cleared with the expansion of our areas of cooperation and integration to social sectors such as education, health and labor. The fertile and creative integrationist activities have thus endowed the communitarian institutions with a versatility and broadness which have brought about the formation of the Andean integration system. The subsequent development and enrichment entails a conceptualization of the problem of integration which is qualitatively superior.

In the dynamics of the contemporary world there is no place for closed minds having so-called autarchical attitudes. The internationalization of political and economic relations is an objective reality which typifies the present era. In this context it is necessary to mark the Andean subregional integration process as one of the most advanced models of [words indistinct] cooperation and collective self-help. It entails a clear diagnosis of the unjust present structure of economic international relations. It demands that the subregion's problems be placed in the greater dimension corresponding to nations in the process of development.

Latin America has (?found) that those who compose the so-called Third World have a structural situation which is basically analogous. The shortage of food, the deficiencies in the agricultural and livestock sector, the [words indistinct] national revenue, the low standards of living, the disjointedness of their economies, the sensitive problems of foreign financing are common characteristics which grant the whole group of the developing nations their own identity with shared interests and aspirations.

The development and realization of a joint foreign policy should be conceptually defined within the framework of a general perspective, which necessitates framing our actions within a struggle aimed at materializing the principles and norms of a new international economic order. It is necessary to join together efforts aimed at exercising a strengthened power of negotiation regarding the Andean group's ties with the United States, the EEC, Japan and the socialist countries at the various forums at which north-south negotiations are developed. We must also strengthen mutual cooperation and aid among developing countries. It is not only a matter of increasing our negotiating capacity in order to exercise it vis-a-vis the industrialized world. Among other things, we must also seek and promote horizontal cooperation as a dynamic element of development and support financing projects, commercial facilities, the movement of capital and technological exchanges in order to redirect resources toward our own countries, diminish our dependence and rely on our peoples' creative potential as much as possible. Regarding this, the holding of a conference in which the developing countries' cooperation and integration organizations would participate might turn out to be a valuable first step toward a new and qualitatively better phase of horizontal cooperation.

The new international economic order, the north-south dialog and the UNCTAD may all be reconsidered by the developing countries in order to find new paths in their unrenounceable search for international justice. This does not mean that we will suddenly abandon the existing rich agenda or our active participation in those forums. In both cases, the battle should be continued in order to advance within the framework of our traditional scheme of struggle. But that struggle should be aimed at two key elements, which in the end will be the only ones that will make it possible to base on firm ground the development of those countries currently working for it: internal effort and international definition.

We believe that a denial of the need for internal effort as a means of achieving development and change continues to make an illusion out of the mirage [as heard] that we will achieve development through international cooperation. The main effort comes from internal impulse and consequently from the self-confidence and dignity [words indistinct].

The other essential element is that of international definitions; that is, a developing country's adjustment to the demands of a coherent foreign policy. This not only guarantees a state's survival, but also seeks to increase its people's welfare and to affirm its national independence.

The developing countries must reach an adequate level of dialog with the developed countries and consequently demand from them a redistribution of welfare and responsibilities from the starting point of a vigorous position based on common denominators resulting from internal realities. In order to achieve this, a strong and plural leadership is needed, guided by those developing countries which are most committed to the idea of change and have a clear awareness of their international presence. [applause]

In the interregional arena, we must also carry out priority activities. An external projection necessitating an interruption of the Andean group's activities in all of Latin America's economic relations is unthinkable. A joint position within the framework of the Latin American Free Trade Association [LAFTA] constitutes an urgent and immediate task which concerns all of us.

It is a priority for the Andean group to prepare mechanisms for cooperation with and complementation of the rest of the Latin American countries. In turn, the area demands the vigorous interaction of a variety of mechanisms and formulas aimed at integration, which will dynamize its economic relations. An eventual extension of the period of [word indistinct] established in the Montevideo Treaty is incompatible with those needs. We want to redefine the very bases that sustain LAFTA. Regarding this, we ascribe a marked political significance to the restructuring process agreed on by the 11 contracting parties. We hope that a new regional structure based on the principles set forth in the new international laws for development will result from the negotiations currently underway.

Finally, I must refer to the political context that serves as a framework for our peoples' integrationist efforts. Latin America is still a continent in formation, a region in which the rate of social and economic change has increased. At the present juncture, those changes require greater political stability for their consolidation. To the extent that a unifying democratization process continues, the subregion requires a certain homogeneity of its political regimes. [applause]

We want to tread firmly along this path, to generate a democracy characterized by solid institutions of popular origin and of a clear participatory nature which are adjusted to our countries' realities and through which our peoples can effectively exercise their power. [applause]

It is also essential that all our governments clearly implement the principles included in the Ayacucho Declaration. Our efforts should be concentrated on the tasks of development and of the struggle against poverty. Military expenses should in no way divert or reduce very large sums of money which are of vital importance to improving our peoples' standard of living. [applause]

If I have referred to several of the elements that mark the extent of our concerns, convictions and hopes, it has been solely under the influence of the integrationist atmosphere that flows through this Colombian land, which always guides the exemplary conduct of its people and the actions of their rulers. [applause]

As a testimony of gratitude to President Turbay and his wife, both of whom have received us admirably, I would like to ask you to accompany me in this toast which symbolizes our acknowledgement of their integrationist vocation, which constitutes a clear example of the Colombian people's loftiest sentiments. [applause]

Colombian President's Response

PA282350 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 0346 GMT 28 May 79 PA

[Speech by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala in response to the speech given by Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez during a banquet held in honor of the Colombian president at the Marquis de Valdehoyos Mansion in Cartagena, Colombia on 27 May 1979--live]

[Excerpts] Each of the presidents present here--except my distinguished colleague, the Venezuelan president, who will speak tomorrow during the closing session--have had the opportunity to state their views on the current situation of the Andean group on the 10th anniversary of its not so easy operation. It was known to everyone when this process began that it would not be a bed of roses. When countries commit themselves to a policy such as integration, they, of course, accept that they have to tackle it with the intent of overcoming the problems posed to interdependence. Integration has didactic character. It teaches the nations engaged in it to cope with problems which would otherwise be strange and even (?detrimental) to the concept of absolute national sovereignty. We did not reach the Andean Pact without other previous processes and experiences. LAFTA was the first process at the Latin American level. The Montevideo free trade treaty was conceived with a proper view: to make America tread the indispensable route of integration, which did not just spring up at that moment. It is rooted in our common history and dates back to the time of independence.

If it had not been for LAFTA, perhaps it would have been difficult to undertake the sub-regional Andean Pact. However, I can state without hesitation today that the Andean group is much more important than LAFTA, from which it stems. [applause] That is why I agree with the Peruvian president, who said that it is indispensable for the Andean group as such to insert itself into, promote and motivate these Latin American integration processes. By no means do we view with indifference the expansion of the integration process. On the contrary, we are convinced that it is necessary for this continent to strengthen it because it will be the only way to be able to go to the world market in genuinely competitive terms and to deal with powerful groups which have successfully undertaken processes of this type in a disciplined fashion.

The Peruvian president has also stated that there are many other means of international cooperation. Let us accept, (?for the sake) of argument, that the tariff exemptions of the general preferential system are a sort of opening toward those markets. However, technological and administrative barriers have been erected to keep us out, and we also lack the funding for and the means to acquire technology on the terms possessed by the signatory countries of the conventions in which all those favors are granted. We are faced with a protectionist and discriminatory community and we can defend ourselves only through integration. The fight between individual countries and powerful communities such as the European communities, whose common market controls 25 percent of all world trade, is let us not say adventuresome, but completely disastrous for anyone who tries to get into it. But if instead we integrate ourselves, we strengthen our processes and we gain greater negotiating power, as the [Peruvian] president also noted during his interesting speech. Then we will someday be able to hope to have the doors open so that we can be heard, so that our influence will be felt, so that our economic capacity will be taken into consideration. We do not want to come begging before any international forum. We want to come with the ability to negotiate as equals with dignity and decorum. [applause]

I can see many possibilities that are open. Many of us seated here tonight never stopped fearing that the Cartagena meeting might not turn out to be an important event--indeed, wherever five presidents are gathered, even if it is to attend a funeral, that is an important funeral [laughter]--but that it might turn out to be merely ceremonial. We did not want it to be just a ceremony, but a landmark in the integration process, that one might be able to speak of before and after the Cartagena meeting, before the first decade of operation of the Andean group and after it.

Obviously, knowing as we do now the declaration initially outlined by the board members, to whom we are grateful, and then expanded by the foreign ministers and complemented by the presidents themselves, I can say that all the obstacles which loomed, that all the bottlenecks which the Andean Pact had, have disappeared and that now, during this second decade, we will be able to move forward in a much more dynamic fashion and come closer to the goal that we initially set for ourselves.

We think we can return to our official work headquarters with the satisfaction of having well carried out the mission entrusted to us by our nations. I also want to state that one need not be a futurologist to guess from the Peruvian president's words that his country is marching with the same energy as that of the integration process toward that other more important process, which is democracy. [applause] And it is not marching alone, but is accompanied by two other Andean group countries: Ecuador, which has already elected its president, and Bolivia, which will choose it in July. And according to the president's remarks, his own country, Peru, plans to end the preparations for the transfer of government next year. How could we not be satisfied as we meet in Cartagena and tell not only the countries that we represent, but America and the international community as well, that this land is again the terra firma of freedom where, as the Peruvian president put it, the people have to select their rulers and representatives through suffrage. [applause]

That is the situation which most satisfies and pleases us: that this entire process--this process of commercial and economic integration, customs standardization, common tariffs before third parties, assimilation of technologies and all that these agreements presuppose--falls within the context of genuine freedom in countries which in the future will see their private industry spurred by the favorable wind of freedom.

We cannot view the integration process without the contribution of the private sector. In countries with mixed economies, it cannot be expected that the governments alone will be able to undertake those processes. We can clear the way for them, build roads, create infrastructures but it is up to the people in the private sector to instill life, breath and meaning to them. [applause]

That is how our own [word indistinct] have been developed and we cannoy try out another method in undertaking the development of the nations united around this ideal of integration.

Of course, the Peruvian president's speech has much food for thought. We might extend ourselves in praise, analysis and comment. But just as his speech intrigues me, and I would like to analyze it more deeply, I also have respect for my audience and I do not want to tire you with a subject as monotonous as integration. However, I do want to say, Mr President, that Mrs Turbay and I are very grateful to the presidents of the Andean subregion, grateful for your generous remarks, grateful for the friendly and fraternal attitude that you have all had toward us. Cartagena, and with it the republic, have an irredeemable debt with the presidents who by honoring Colombia also honor this heroic city.

I am certainly not only satisfied, but overjoyed, to see the great success of this meeting. It could not be better. Everything has been completely pleasant. The place, the city where the meeting was held, the generosity of the people of Cartagena--who reflect the views of the Colombian people by voicing their sympathy to the presidents who are our honored guests today--the decisions that have been adopted, the panorama, absolutely everything here has contributed to making this meeting pleasant. It will be remembered by all and especially by those who have been honored first by the generous acceptance of the invitation, then with your illustrious, expert cooperation and now by this generous tribute which we humbly receive because otherwise it would be too weighty and we would be unable to bear it. Thank you, Mr President. [applause]

'Cartagena Mandate' Signed

PA281725 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1518 GMT 28 May 79 PA

[Introduction and political section of "Cartagena Mandate" signed by chief executives of Andean subregional group countries at conclusion of summit meeting in Bocagrande Theater in Cartagena, Colombia, on 28 May--read by announcer]

[Text] The presidents of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, assembled to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Cartagena Agreement and to evaluate the development of the Andean subregional integration process; conscious of the historic validity and applicability of the ideals of integration as unshirkble responsibilities in the complete development of our peoples; determined to continue with increasing alacrity the enforcement of the purpose of Andean subregional integration, to insure the economic and social development of our peoples and to project their active presence in the international community; convinced that the success of the subregional community depends in great measure upon the effectiveness of harmonious and balanced development which assures the active participation of all member countries, and especially of Bolivia and Ecuador, in the benefits of integration;

After examining the evolution of the results of the process and the problems it faces, and after an analysis of what has happened during this period in the international economic system and in the economies of our countries, confirm the validity of the solidary and shared model, the viability of joint development and the urgency of solving present difficulties, as well as the need to persist in the scheme of subregional integration initiated in 1969 as a fundamental stop in the achievement of Latin American integration. We are aware that our future is one and indivisible, and confers a new dimension of imponderable prospects on the coexistence of Andean nations. We are satisfied with the progress attained in subregional integration and, recognizing the arduous and complex problems which loom over its future, we will devote priority attention to seeking the solutions required by the strengthening of the union of the five countries and to providing the invariable support of our governments to the consolidation of the legal and institutional system foreseen in the Cartagena Agreement.

Determined to take the actions necessary to strengthen its consolidation and deepen the solidary will of cooperation of our countries, inspired by the liberator's ideals, we have agreed to formulate the following mandate:

I. Political Section

In marking a decade of the fruitful application of the Cartagena Agreement, we note with pleasure that the level of integration adopted by our countries has incorporated the historic currents which promote the evolution of the social, economic and political structures of America, and hence the aspirations of the Third World countries which are common to us. The process of subregional Andean integration entails an overall concept of joint, balanced and harmonious development which enriches the integrationist heritage and practice in the continent and is projected to developing nations as a multiple experience of horizontal cooperation. We solemnly affirm that the process of Andean subregional integration constitutes a historic, political, geopolitical, cultural, economic and sociological need for our people as a prior and undeferrable step in the process of Latin American unity.

The integration of our countries is a fundamental objective of the present generation, even though it was the forefathers of our emancipation who pointed out the road to the future: the establishment of a nation of republics. Integration is to be the principal means to attain the lofty goals which our people have pursued since the days of independence. In effect, we need integration to achieve the development that implies the existence of sufficient markets, vigorous economic life, technological advancement and cultural affirmation; to strengthen our national sovereignty, being more independent,

making the relations of interdependence more successful and permitting us to use better tools in the face of the unjust exploitation to which attempts are being made to subject us; to constitute a moral, political and economic force that is constantly growing more powerful and respected and a voice that is increasingly influential in the world.

We do not see integration as exclusively an economic enterprise, but as a multiple enterprise. In effect, it also has a cultural and moral scope which should include efforts in the fields of education, science and culture, and a social significance whose main objectives include the harmony of our peoples, the ascent of the working classes to the highest responsibilities, and the incorporation of those (?left by the wayside) into the mainstream of the social process. It is an enterprise which essentially comprises a political fact and objective. In this respect we observe with pleasure the efforts of our countries to reach on an internal plane forms of political organization oriented toward assuring broad and unrestricted popular participation in the process of administrating the state, the formulation of objectives of economic development and the overall orientation of social development.

We maintain that integration constitutes the exercise of the pluralist solidarity which joins us--over and above the variety of positions which in political matters predominate in Latin American countries--and which is capable of orienting national action in a convergent manner and with positive and creative force. Integration, as a long-range phenomenon, should act within the framework of the national realities from which it is nourished through a permanent and realistic adjustment of its objectives. Its success will be assured by the presence of a permanent political determination that will guarantee the supremacy of the fundamental over the incidental and the full realization of each of its parts in the whole.

We are aware that the world is headed toward the organization of large political, geographic and economic groupings. Integration is a voluntary form of moving toward that objective. In the case of Latin America, integration is of special significance because it constitutes the realization of a community or origin, thought, spirit and destiny. For this reason the process of Andean subregional integration also represents a vital fact for our countries. We are equally convinced that international social justice should constitute the basic guideline within the process of integration. We proclaim a just and equitable distribution of the advantages and burdens, of the benefits and obligations, because it is not a question of distributing proportionally, but of asserting that greater development entails greater duties and obligations. The relationship between developed and developing nations should be based on international social justice, since only through the latter can a firm and stable peace be attained.

In stimulating progress, integration permits man to enjoy a life of dignity in an atmosphere of freedom and respect for human worth. The Andean countries anticipated the definition of principles, norms and mechanisms which today constitute the legal and political framework of the struggle undertaken by the developing nations to overcome the unjust and outdated structure of international economic relations. These principles, norms and mechanisms are fully interpreted in the declaration and program of action on the establishment of a new international order and in the charter of the states' economic rights and obligations.

The concerted determination of the countries of Latin America, Asia and Africa, and the exercise of their joint negotiating power have been overcoming obstacles and resistance, providing evidence in international forums of the political capacity of a solid and rising international force. The acceptance of a commitment to establish a new international order has undergone a long and complex stage of negotiations through successive meetings of the Group of 76, the nonalined movement, UNCTAD and the North-South dialog. In making a summary of the results obtained in the effort to make a qualitative change in the present unjust and unequal world economic structure reality, we find that our peoples' aspirations have not been satisfied.

The course of the events seems to indicate a tendency that is directed at perpetuating the negative international division of labor and deepening the gap between industrialized and developing nations. In view of this reality we consider that nations in the process of development should again bring up the North-South negotiations, concentrate their efforts and resources on collective support so as to obtain a viable system of horizontal cooperation, demand compliance with commitments contracted within the new international order,

and create for this purpose the appropriate mechanisms, and exercise a strengthened power in negotiations.

Latin America has played a very important role in this process, not only with its determined action and the exercise of a solidarity which broke the limits imposed upon its external projection, but also through its contribution to the promotion of projects based on the principle of collective self-help. The Andean group, in particular, had the virtue of expanding the way for a genuine horizontal cooperation that benefits the majority of the population and the presentation of our economy and national independence, affirming a political and moral presence which demands the attention it deserves from the international community. Within this context, upon evaluating the first decade of the Cartagena Agreement, we find that the road traveled has been fully justified, that the efforts of our governments and peoples have been increasingly encouraged by some of the results obtained. But we also see that the difficulties have been varied, originating in the very complexity of our enterprise and in the limitations inherent to economies in the process of development. We also observe that the progress of subregional Andean integration has permitted a dynamic interrelationship between our societies and cultures, greater and better mutual knowledge between our peoples, and the reappraisal of our bonds of solidarity.

At the beginning of a new decade of our integrationist effort, the international economic situation continues to be unfavorable for developing nations. These tendencies, which show signs of persistence, require the employment of all efforts possible to define and project a foreign policy for the subregion that will reflect the common purposes pursued by the integration process. For this, we urge the foreign ministers to approve in a short time a long-term foreign policy in economic affairs of common interest, and also to study and adopt operative instruments of joint action and the proper means for their full execution.

It is desirable to create a consultative organism which, within the framework of ideological pluralism, will group the representatives of the different parliaments, labor, management, professional and other organizations so as to promote in an orderly and harmonious fashion the process of expanding the sectors participating in the Andean system.

Consequently, we agree upon the following basic criteria which are to guide subregional Andean strategy in the coming years: continuous exercise of a determined political will to attain our objectives and aspirations over and above momentary obstacles, full application of Andean integration and subregional economic planning as the fundamental axis of a model which conceives of joint application of the concepts of equity, efficiency and harmonious development; expansion of integrationist policy to other areas in consideration of the fact that it cannot be limited to economic aspects because it constitutes a social process of an overall character; elaboration of a strategy of subregional development in consultation and coordination with the corresponding national organizations and sectors; strict compliance with the obligations contracted, consolidation and perfecting of the institutional system and the autonomy of the Andean Pact; joint external projection in international economic relations with other countries, plans of integration and cooperation, international organizations and transnational enterprises within the context of the struggle to attain a new international order and the strengthening of horizontal cooperation; promotion of links with other plans of regional cooperation and integration, as well as reinforcing Andean action within the LAES and effectively promoting regional positions in international forums; active participation in the process of reorganizing LAFTA, a process to which we offer our resolute political support so that the organization can perform its duties with the broad plan of regional integration and in a form compatible with the consolidation of the Andean group, understanding that the mere extension of the period of transition is contrary to the establishment of a new order of regional economic integration.

We recommend urgent application of the treaty creating the justice tribunal of the Cartagena Agreement, which is still further proof of the high level of maturity and stability acquired by the institutions of the Andean system. It constitutes the first Latin American experience providing integration of a jurisdictional [paragraph continues]

and interpretative type and, as such, represents the clearest demonstration of our governments' firm determination to respect and enforce the obligations and responsibility sovereignty acquired in the Cartagena Agreement, as well as the irreversibility of Andean integration. With the creation of the jurisdictional function, the Cartagena Agreement reaches full institutional status, reaffirms its international legal personality, its own autonomy and the permanence of its objectives, organs and mechanisms.

We observe with interest efforts made toward the adoption of a charter of economic and social relations of Latin America, a study of which has been agreed upon at the recent 18th period of sessions of the Economic Commission for Latin America held in La Paz.

We agree that Bolivia's landlocked position--a problem described in Article 4 of the Cartagena Agreement--is a factor which limits that country's participation in the process of integration, which aggravates the difficulties inherent in its situation of relatively slow development and which requires actions, in keeping with the spirit of Andean integration, that will contribute to meeting the Bolivian people's just demands.

We acknowledge that the existence of a fertile and constructive peace in America demands the solution of existing problems on (?just) bases and, in this sense, we support all efforts being exerted to achieve such a noble aim. We are convinced that the progressive consolidation of the process of subregional economic integration constitutes a solid base for strengthening relations between our countries and for affirming a growing political cooperation that will permit the great challenges emerging from the accelerated changes in the international system to be confronted. With this conviction, we repeat our firm intention to expand and perfect the procedures of conciliating the national interests of our countries, strengthening in this way their harmony as an indispensable condition for the future Andean union.

The meetings of foreign ministers, as a guiding instrument, will examine the progress of the process and determine policy, keeping in mind the necessary coordination which they must exercise between the various agreements and accords which conform to the system of Andean integration.

Joint Declaration on Integration

PA281925 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1551 GMT 28 May 79 PA

[Declaration issued by chief executives of Andean subregional group countries at conclusion of summit meeting in Bocagrande Theater in Cartagena, Colombia, on 28 May--read by announcer]

[Text] We, the chiefs of state of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, have met on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Cartagena Agreement, to ratify the political and integrationist policy of our peoples who, responding to a historic mandate and following the path chosen for our countries by liberator Simon Bolivar when, among other efforts, recommended in 1926 the creation of the Andes Federation as a nation of republics and a necessary element to guarantee [words indistinct] peace.

This meeting has taken place close to two historic dates that cannot go unnoticed: 17 December 1980, when the 150th anniversary of the liberator's death will be commemorated, and 24 July 1983, the bicentennial of the forefather of the Andean nations. To our peoples and government, to America as a whole, to the men and women of the world who struggle for freedom and justice, these two great Bolivarian dates shall serve for thoughtful remembrance and fruitful inspiration. In this respect, we agree to promote in our respective countries and the world activities designed to exalt the historic importance of these dates, aware that they shall serve to strengthen our own historic political identity.

We have agreed to meet in the cities of Santa Marta on 17 December 1980 and in Caracas on 24 July 1983 to participate in the main activities commemorating these two important

anniversaries, whose preparations and realizations will be basically entrusted to Colombia and Venezuela, respectively. On both occasions, the chiefs of state of the Bolivarian countries of the Cartagena Agreement, as the best tribute to the memory of liberator Simon Bolivar, will seek to develop all aspects of the integration process for the common welfare of our peoples and as hope and encouragement to America as a whole.

We consider it necessary to solemnly reaffirm our decision to solve through peaceful means existing problems or any that may come up among our countries so that their relations can develop permanently on firm foundations of brotherhood and justice.

[Signed] David Padilla, president of Bolivia; Julio Cesar Turbay, president of Colombia; Alfredo Poveda, president of the Supreme Council of Government of Ecuador; Francisco Morales, president of Peru; Luis Herrera Campins, president of Venezuela.

Venezuelan President's Address

PA291451 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1555 GMT 28 May 79 PA

[Speech by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins after signing of Cartagena Summit agreements in Bocagrande Theater, Cartagena, on 28 May--live]

[Excerpts] We have concluded a period of intense work. We have reviewed the fruitful experience of the past 10 years and the achievements of the Andean subregional pact. From 1969 to the present, our efforts have not been in vain. Political determination to implement its integrationist decision is firm. The final document contains imaginative formulas that can be implemented in the political and the economic fields for advancement without pause along a path which is for us a historical imperative.

The years of this decade have included profound and irreversible crises in the international economic order based on [words indistinct]. At this time the fifth UNCTAD is being held. Our spokesmen there have stated once more that the developing nations' present level of participation in world trade is not fair. We have insisted on this in the so-called north-south dialog and now at the fifth UNCTAD, where the great industrialized nations cannot continue attempting to submit developing nations to the same rules of economic competition which govern their commericial relations.

The new international order, within which the new economic order is only a part, cannot become an encouraging reality and reliable foundation of peace so long as it is not based on international social justice. We are not asking the large industrialized nations to make the road for us but that they do not prevent us from making it, that they do not continue imposing within the framework of international relations political and economic conditions that make our harmonious joint development difficult, if not impossible.

Of the Andean Pact countries, two are part of OPEC. We have cooperated and are willing to continue cooperating through multilateral agreements to solving financing problems of developing nations which are aggravated as a result of the increased prices of petroleum.

As for Venezuela, it is enough to point out that, faithful to the principles of international social justice, our cooperation with the developing world is five times more in relation to our territorial product than that provided by developed nations.

With this in the background then, our meeting has been held on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Cartagena Agreement. The meeting has been productive. We have signed the Cartegena mandate, which has the ratification of the political will of the component countries to maintain, promote and deepen the process of economic, political, social and cultural integration of the Andean subregion. This ratification of wills will have a positive influence on the future development of the pact.

Integration is not exclusively an economic undertaking but a multiple effort that comprises a political fact and an objective. Integration constitutes the exercise of pluralistic solidarity which unites us. Our nations are working to attain forms of political organization that are aimed at assuring broad popular participation in the

making of decisions which pertain to their own destiny. The ratification of our political integrationist determination is a product of the full validity we attribute to Andean integration and the subregional economic planning. This determination to participate will enable us to conciliate interests and overcome obstacles.

The position of our countries must be a joint one, as in LAFTA, as in LAES and as in the Amazonian Cooperation Treaty. The voice of our America should be a single one at every decisionmaking center, speaking out for the establishment of a new international order. The process of integration needs freedom which, in the natural order, is the greatest gift the creator has given the human being. Integration will be more rapid and profound to the extent that our fatherlands possess an atmosphere of creative peace which will permit the struggle for justice to take place without hatred. The nation of republics of which the liberators dreamed will be viable to the extent to which we know how to avoid both autocracy and anarchy, the two great dangers which have always threatened our forward march as a people.

We do not look back at the past with nostalgia; we seek the future with boldness. We want to make the subregion the fatherland of fatherlands. We have secondary and surmountable differences. Nobody acts, as is logical, in opposition to his own interests. On the contrary, we understand perhaps better than ever that the success of the Andean Pact as a process of integration is at the same time a singular benefit for each of the signatory countries. For that reason, we do not see integration as the realization of a possible business but the consolidation of a relation of permanent solidarity among our people.

The fruitful bilateral talks we have held during the past 3 days have also contributed to this understanding. We are all motivated by a spirit for greatness. To say it in nautical language--since we are in Cartagena--at the raising of the anchors of a new stage in the process of integration, we have the deep conviction that, in the relations among our peoples and in our continental and world presence as a nucleus of peoples looking to the future, we should bury the policy of petty cargo. Our policy, that of the Andean Pact, should be high-level navigation in the tradition of the great discoveries, ready to face difficulties and follow the certain and defined route despite storms and squalls.

Concern Expressed Over Nicaragua

PA282258 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1544 GMT 28 May 79 PA

[Declaration issued on 28 May 1979 in Cartagena, Colombia by the chiefs of state of the Andean Pact member countries on the situation in Nicaragua; read by announcer at the Bocagrande Theater in Cartagena, Colombia--live]

[Text] The chiefs of state of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, with the spirit of true and objective solidarity that has characterized the discussions held during our meeting to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Cartagena Agreement, have concluded, in the context of ideological pluralism, that the situation in other nations is not extraneous to ours.

For this reason, after having studied the situation in Nicaragua and without wanting to meddle in the domestic affairs of that sister nation, we have considered that we must make the following statements:

International solidarity and the just concern over the dramatic situation in Nicaragua compel us to state our deepest concern over the possibility that the political situation in that country could represent a threat to peace in America.

For this reason, we state our fervent wish that the systematic violation of human rights end, and that the basis be established for a true representative democracy in Nicaragua.

While greatly respecting the reasons presented by the states which have suspended their diplomatic relations with the government of Nicaragua, we state that the relations which our countries still maintain with that government, inspired by humanitarian reasons, do not pass judgment on or prejudge the legal status of that government.

At the same time, considering that there is no room for an indifferent attitude in the face of the loss of hundreds of innocent lives in Nicaragua, we appeal to the democratic values of the American countries for the purpose of immediately adopting collective measures which, within multilateral mechanisms, will offer an adequate and prompt solution to the serious problems of the Nicaraguan people.

For this purpose, we declare ourselves in a state of permanent consultation to promote in solidarity activities aimed an ensuring the efficacy of measures that will prevent the disruption of peace in the region and more bloodletting in Nicaragua and that will insure full respect for human rights in that country.

Cartagena, 28 May 1979

[Signed] David Padilla Arancibia, president of Bolivia

Julio Cesar Turbay, president of Colombia

Alfredo Poveda, president of the Supreme Council of Government of Ecuador

Francisco Morales, president of the republic of Peru

Luis Herrera Campins, president of the Republic of Venezuela

MILITARY OCCUPY BUENAVENTURA PORT IN WAKE OF STRIKE

PA292242 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 May 79 PA

[Text] Buenaventura, Colombia, 28 May (EFE)--Troops have occupied the maritime port of Buenaventura on the Pacific Ocean where 3,000 stevedores are staging staggered strikes, it was learned in local newspaper media circles. On Monday the port was closed for 3 hours, further aggravating the outgoing cargo congestion, especially coffee exports. Heavily armed units were stationed at docks and warehouses where incoming cargo was awaiting transfer to railroads for delivery to the interior of the country.

The open air auditorium of Buenaventura where the striking stevedores held a meeting was also occupied by troops who are patrolling the city to prevent violence. According to labor sources, the Colombian portworkers are demanding wage increases.

DAUGHTER OF BOLIVIAN CONSUL IN MEDELLIN KIDNAPED

PA290433 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 May 79 PA

[Text] Medellin--The investigations being carried out to rescue 9-year-old Carolina Villegas Londono, who was kidnaped this morning, have not yielded any positive results. The kidnaping took place while the girl was waiting for her school bus in front of her residence on this city's south side. The girl, who is the daughter of Diego Villegas, Bolivia's consul in Medellin, was kidnaped by two persons. One of the kidnapers wore sports clothes.

The state's secret services, led by the Antiextortion and Antikidnaping Command, are carrying out extensive investigations aimed at finding the hideout of the criminals and rescuing little Carolina safe and sound. The authorities of Antioquia have said that it is not known whether the kidnapers have demanded a ransom in exchange for the release of the girl.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO MOROCCO--Bogota--Former Attorney General Jaime Serrano Rueda has been appointed Colombian ambassador to Morocco. He is already Colombian ambassador to Portugal. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 May 79 PA]

NEW CAQUETA INTENDANT--The government today appointed Col Juan Francisco Rodriguez Munoz as the new intendant in Caqueta. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 May 79 PA]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ITALY--Carlos Restrepo Piedrahita was appointed Colombian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Italy. He replaces Jose Manuel Rivas, who resigned. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 May 79 PA]

STEVEDORES TO BOYCOTT SHIPS FROM NICARAGUA, CHILE

PA260211 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 26 May 79 PA

[Text] Fidel Velasquez, leader of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, has stated that the boycott against Nicaragua and Chile is at its height. Therefore, stevedores at the country's ports will refuse to service ships coming from those countries. He added that Mexican industries have not reached their maximum and that it is necessary that they continue to increase production for the nation's benefit. On announcing that the Institutional Revolutionary Party, along with the organized labor sector, will stage a march tomorrow to express repudiation of Somoza's oppressive regime, Velasquez added that at all ports in the republic, service will definitely be denied to ships coming from Nicaragua.

REFUGEES FROM EMBASSY IN NICARAGUA ARRIVE

PA261335 Paris AFP in Spanish 0147 GMT 26 May 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 25 May (AFP)--It has been reported that the Nicaraguan refugees who were inside the Mexican Embassy in Managua, except one, arrived here at 1850 today (0050 GMT Saturday). Ambassador Andres Rosental returned to Mexico along with them. He had gone to Nicaragua expressly to accompany the refugees to Mexico. Lidia Astorga was the only refugee whom the Nicaraguan Government refused a safe-conduct. She stayed in the Peruvian Embassy, hoping one will be granted. A total of 38 refugees, including 13 men, 13 women and 12 children, arrived at Mexico City Airport. They were brought from Nicaragua aboard the presidential plane, Quetzalcoatl.

GROUP OF 12 MEMBERS ARRIVE TO THANK PRESIDENT

PA260444 Paris AFP in Spanish 0144 GMT 26 May 79 PA

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 25 May (AFP)--Eight members of Nicaragua's Group of 12 arrived here today to thank Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo for breaking relations with Anastasio Somoza's regime. As may be recalled, several months ago this group, which is made up of men from various political and ideological persuasions as well as members of various social and professional sectors, became the spokesman of the Sandinist National Liberation Front before the other organizations that oppose Somoza's regime. When interviewed on their arrival at the capital city's airport, they indicated that President Lopez Portillo's step had been very positive and encouraging for all Nicaraguans struggling for democracy.

BRIEFS

WATER POLLUTION MONITORING--Experts from the Agriculture and Hydraulic Resources Secretariat will conduct over 80,000 laboratory tests this year to determine the degree of pollution of the waters in the country's coastal areas, rivers, lagoons and lakes. The results of these studies will be distributed to the various state governments, which will then adopt the necessary measures. In order to obtain even more detailed information, a national monitoring network made up of 239 stations has been installed to permanently evaluate the quality of the water in the major polluted areas at intervals of no more than 24 hours. [Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0315 GMT 26 May 79 PA]

OPPOSITION PARTIES GATHER TO DISCUSS OUSTER OF GOVERNMENT

PA260255 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 25 May 79 PA

["Debate Politico" feature]

[Text] Not all, but almost a majority of the leaders of the political opposition to the present government gathered together last night in one of the most luxurious restaurants of this capital--the Panamar. There they shared ideas regarding their common goal--to create the necessary conditions to overthrow the present government which is headed by Aristides Royo. The most outstanding feature of the meeting was the absence of the top leader of the Panamenist Party, Dr Arnulfo Arias. Despite the expectation existing among those attending the meeting, the Panamenist leader merely sent a brief, laconic message in which he emphasized interest in the intensification of activities for the formation of cells of the National Opposition Front [FRENO]. The letter, which is not new but which the Panamenist leaders reproduced to update their leader's message, denotes the determination to carry out a proselytizing campaign at all levels.

Other prominent figures who were missing at the FRENO members' night of conviviality were Secretaries General Lorenzo Romagoza of the Republican Party, Luis Barletta of the Agrarian Labor Party and Carlos Ivan Zuniga of the Democratic Independent Movement. It was also noteworthy that Guillermo Elias Quijano, top leader of the National Liberal Party, was not present, despite the fact that he has been accepted with the FRENO as the representative of the liberals. At the foot of the bay, the representatives of the 10 political parties or groups of FRENO were finalizing the manner in which they will organize their rank and file in neighborhoods, corregimientos and provinces of the country. On the other hand, our presence at that meeting attracted much attention. Some participants looked at us with some suspicion, as one radio commentator said this morning. Others were aware of the importance of the role of newsmen, as was said to us by Guillermo Cochez, secretary general of the Christian Democratic Party, who one week ago called for the closure of this government station. He promised to pay a personal visit to this station to explain the reasons used by the Christian Democrats as a basis for calling for the closure of this station. The Cochez interview will also cover other matters.

Another high point of the meeting came when one of the FRENO leaders told us that there is a great political affinity between the Christian Democratic and Social Democratic opposition parties and the policies of the present government. They are alienated only by the desire for power, this source said in one of the talks held with the secretary general of the Christian Democratic Party. Cerro Colorado, from the viewpoint of its political and economic importance, was another topic discussed in the corridors by those attending the meeting, which was more like a social gathering. Apparently, their concern is no longer the financing which Canada has promised to give Panama for the exploitation of the copper deposits.

For its part, the Liberal Party faction which supports Quijano is still asking just how the liberals who follow Samudio hope to win the presidential seat in 1984 with only 30,000 supporters. In a sarcastic, joking manner, one of the Liberal faction's leaders said that a mere 600,000 votes are needed to achieve this. Another of the participants expressed what appears to be a premise shared by the members of the FRENO. He said that the fall of the present government is imminent. However, they do not know just how it will come about. Coincidentally, most, if not all, the communiques issued by the FRENO mention the word country, excluding the word people. When we asked for an explanation of the semantic terms, one of the lawyers present at the gathering said that people refers only to the majorities of the population, while country encompasses much more.

PRESIDENT ROYO ASKED TO CLOSE DOORS TO SOMOZA

PA252348 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 25 May 79 PA

["Buenos Dias Senor Presidente" feature program]

[Text] Good morning, Mr President. We Panamanians, all of us, hope you and your family have rested. However, Mr President, there exist situations, problems and facts which we must tell you about. And here we go. Each minute that passes, Mr President, a man, a child, a woman or an old person dies in the world. They are victims of that natural law which says that everything that is born must die. But in Central America, Mr President, the exception has been greater than the rule.

In Nicaragua, a child, a woman, a young or old man also dies every minute that passes. They, Mr President, are not victims, they are heroes. They are human beings who one day raised their hands, although in it they only wielded the force of their truth and although, like all replies to this just rebellion, the words of dialog had been replaced by the burst of machineguns. Mr President, they are heroes who one day dared to raise their voice and to say no. And this unmasked the tyrant even more. And for every no, 100 children died, but 1,000 more children were born amidst guns and flowers.

America is wounded and hurt, Mr President, and the American peoples and governments cannot be indifferent to this pain. America is bleeding through its children, its women, its men, searching for the peace and justice they cannot find. The peoples and governments of America, Mr President, have also said no to Somoza. And we, Mr President, for reasons of dignity, honor and humanity, cannot ignore this responsibility which history demands of closing the door to Somoza and his assassins until the last cowardly rifle against the most courageous nation that ever existed in the American world has been put down. In the name of the honor of the nation, Mr President, no to Somoza, neither diplomatically nor humanly.

LIBERAL PARTY MEETS REGISTRATION QUOTA

PA260328 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2245 GMT 25 May 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 25 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Liberal Party of Panama (moderate opposition) has managed to collect the 30,000 signatures required by the electoral tribunal to legally recognize a political organization. Tribunal President Luis Carlos Noriega advised Liberal Party leader David Samudio today that more than 30,000 supporters have registered for his party so far. Other than the Liberal Party, only the progovernment Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] has managed to surpass the goal established by law. Other parties which are trying to reach the 30,000 mark are the Popular Broad Front Party, which is progovernment like the PRD but more to the left, and the pro-Soviet Communist People's Party. The conservative opposition Agrarian Labor Party, which has a minister in the cabinet, and the Trotskyite Workers Socialist Party are also trying to reach that goal. The principal opposition party, the Panamenist Party of former President Arnulfo Arias--three times elected and three times overthrown--has refused to register. The Panamenists, the Christian Democrats, the Republicans, the Social Democrats, some liberals and supporters of other currents have refused to recognize the existing political and institutional system and do not want to play by the current rules.

BRIEFS

POLAND OFFERS SCHOLARSHIP--The Polish Government is offering a scholarship to Panama for a university graduate interested in postgraduate studies in any of the following subjects: Mining, fisheries, geology or machinery. [Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 24 May 79 PA]

BELIZE

PRICE DISCUSSES CUBA, GUATEMALA IN INTERVIEW

FL291345 Belize City THE BELIZE SUNDAY TIMES in English 20 May 79 p 8 FL

[Excerpts] Last month Premier George Price went to La Paz, Bolivia to attend a meeting of the Economic Commission of Latin America, United Nations Organization. While in La Paz the premier was interviewed on the street by a Guatemalan newspaper reporter. The questions and answers were printed in PRENSA LIBRE in Guatemala City on May 12th.

The headline "Price Agrees He Is Losing Ground Politically" is not justified by the story below it, but then newspaper headline writers often lure readers with exciting messages.

"With every passing moment that Belize remains not independent, the possibilities of a Guatemalan invasion increase, and the opposition party could win the elections, which would surely mean an annexation to Guatemala, because that is the anti-patriotic policy of my opponents."

"On the other hand I am not in favour of just any kind of independence, but rather for a secure independence. I cannot predict when this will be achieved. It could be in some months, in someyears or a century. As long as there is no security by which Belize can exist as a nation, we cannot seek independence."

The foregoing was stated by Mr George Price, premier of Belize, during a conversation with our sub-director, Licenciado Mario Antonio Sandoval in a place hardly appropriate for an interview between the Belizean leader and a member of the Guatemalan press, by the edge of Lake Titicaca in Bolivia. Mr. Price was in Bolivia leading the Belizean delegation to the XVIII session of the Economi Commission for Latin America (ECLA) which was held recently and attended by our sub-director who was invited to that international economic meeting.

Sandoval: Could you expand on your statement regarding a "secure independence"?

Premier: A secure independence means the security of the existence of Belize as a nation, given by the British Commonwealth of Nations, the United Nations, countries of the Americas and the world. Until now, I regret to say that I have not succeeded in getting it, but as long as there is life, there is hope, and perhaps we will reach the stage when Belize will exist as a nation."

"Time is not on our side. On the one hand, the military threat of Guatemala increases, as they can buy airplanes, armaments to outfit her army.

"Meanwhile the opposition in Belize could continue its pro-Guatemala campaign in Belize. We all know that the policy of our political opponents have an affinity with Guatemala. The Guatemalan press itself has said this.

"The opposition in Belize said recently that Guatemala was doing them a favour in continuing its unfounded claims to Belize. For this reason, it will certainly use this situation in an anti-patriotic manner, in order to overthrow our government, using the fear of the people for independence.

Sandoval: Why do you say "fear of independence?"

Premier: Because, according to the opposition, if Belize becomes independent, Guatemala will invade and as a result Cuban troops will enter our territory. That is why our policy, as I have already said, is not just any kind of independence but a secure independence.

Sandoval: How would you know if your independence is secure?

Premier: We will know if there is an undertaking of guarantee for our security from the United Kingdom and with other countries such as Canada and the Caribbean countries or Mexico. And if the U.S.A. wish to participate, she would be welcome. An arrangement which guarantees the independence of Belize with its territory intact; it does not matter which country helps us, they are welcome.

Sandoval: Mr Price, it is said that an independent Belize would be very weak militarily. Consequently, Cuba would gain a foothold to influence Central America and Mexico, besides the fact that it would be easy to overthrow a Belizean Government. And so, an independent Belize is a danger for the political stability of the isthmus. What do you think?

Premier: That opinion is identical to the Guatemalan propaganda. There is no agreement, understanding or intention of a free Belize, under a pup government which will bring in foreign troops to bring about a secure independence, which allows us to exist as an independent country from the Rio Hondo to the River Sarstoon. That Guatemalan policy of destabilizing our internal situation, by saying that if there is independence it means that Cuban troops will enter Belize, coincides with the propaganda of our opposition party, as I said before.

Sandoval: Suppose Cuba on her own, would invade Belize. What would your party do?

Premier: That is a highly hypothetic situation, but in case that it should occur we would ask Guatemala for help, also Mexico, Honduras, the United Kingdom. I repeat: It is a highly hypothetical case. Beside, an independent Belize would be a signatory of the Rio de Janeiro Pact, through which the American countries are pledged to help one of its members which is attacked by foreign military forces. The members of that pact would help us.

You have in fact brought to my attention that Guatemalan insistence on the possible participation of Cuba in the internal affairs of Belize. I do not know why they say it. Let me assure you: Belize has no bilateral relation with Cuba. The only relations which exist up to now is that Cuba and Belize both belong to a regional development committee of ECLA (CDCC).

Sandoval: You really believe that there exists the possibility of a Guatemalan intervention in Belize?

Premier: Yes, we consider it a real threat which at present cannot be possible because of the presence of the British Army in Belize. But if we would not achieve a secure independence, I do not doubt that Guatemala would attempt to annex our territory by force.

Sandoval: In Guatemala there has been talk of the possibility of recovering a part of Belize, in the south of the territory. What possibilities are there for this?

Premier: That is no solution. Neither is it necessary, because Guatemala has a lot of Caribbean coastline; and it does not need more. It has two ports, Santo Tomas and Puerto Barrios, and it is planning one in Livingston, for the pipeline from Rubelsanto.

Belize extends a hand of friendship to Guatemala, because our international policy is one of friendship, as we have said several times at the border. But we in turn ask the people and government of Guatemala to recognize us as an independent nation, without wishing to invade us. We have always believed that the right thing to do is to accept Belize as an independent entity. It would give great prestige to Guatemala. It would give her an international dignity, in that its people and government have been so magnanimous and are maintaining peace in Central America and in the American hemisphere. It recognizes the right of the Belizean people to become independent. Once this is recognized, we could live in peace.

Sandoval: Mr Price, a lot has been said of the poverty of Belize and the impossibility of its being economically independent. It is said that it cannot even pay its own current expenditures...economically speaking, wouldn't it be better off as a part of Guatemala?

Premier: That's not true. That's not true. Our national budget is 110 million dollars (55 million quetzales), of which 70 percent is obtained from taxes and the rest from loans, just like any other developing country.

Our economy is based on the production of sugar in the north, which is being produced by various foreign companies. For this reason I say: It is perfectly possible for Belize to be independent. We can maintain ourselves.

Many people say that for Belize it would be more convenient from the economic view point to be part of Guatemala, but I do not subscribe to that. We have just received a study from the World Bank which says that our economy is good and viable. Besides we have grants under the Technical Assistance Programme of the United Kingdom and also from Canada.

Sandoval: After the oil finds in Mexico, has any been found in Belize?

Premier: No. At present exploration is being carried out in various parts of the country, including some along the coast of Belize City, but nothing has been found up to now. I feel confident that the oil fields of Mexico extend outward to Peten and Belize. There are indications, but nothing concrete so far.

Sandoval: From a geo-political point of view, do you believe that an independent Belize has a right to exist?

Premier: My answer to that is yes, because Belize has a great future. I am sure that within the foreseeable future there will be a great coming together of all middle America -- that is Mexico, the Caribbean, Central America and the countries on the northern part of South America. There will be a great community of nations. When that happens, Belize will already be independent and because of its strategic position geographically, we will be the economic and cultural bridge between the countries of the Caribbean and middle America.

Sandoval: Don't you think that that economic bridge should be more easily achieved through Guatemala or Honduras, which already have the necessary ports to the Atlantic, while Belize has to construct those port facilities?

Premier: That bridge is not only economic. It is also human; philosophical and cultural. Belize being a bi-lingual country can be a better bridge between the Caribbean and Central America; on the other hand if better facilities are needed, modern engineering has the solution and we will proceed to build ports.

Sandoval: Mr Price, what benefits does Belize derive by taking part in a meeting such as this one?

Premier: The benefit of having access to the door of the world, because Belize is not independent, it has very little world contact. Here it meets with the rest of the continent, especially in the socio-economic field.

Sandoval: Has ECLA offered any help to Belize?

Premier: Yes and it has help in various ways, in its role as associate member, not in the same way as one with full membership can get. Nevertheless the economic activity of Belize is more important through the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee, to which we belong as a full member of the Commonwealth of Nations of Great Britain.

To end this chat, I would like to say to the people and government of Guatemala through PRENSA LIBRE, that Belize trusts their magnanimity, that you will accept the idea of our territory being a sovereign and independent nation.

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUAN PLANES VIOLATE AIRSPACE; BORDER REINFORCED

PA291912 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1630 GMT 29 May 79 PA

[Text] At least two Nicaraguan Air Force planes have flown over Costa Rican territory, specifically on the hill next to hill 353 where a detachment of the national police was stationed a few days ago. [words indistinct] of the [words indistinct] Costa Rican Tourism Institute, finance and the various customs agencies closed their doors and transferred their personnel as well as citizens on transit to La Cruz.

Police had reinforced the area. It was learned in public security circles a few days ago that the decision had been adopted to reinforce the northern zone because of unconfirmed reports that a clash might occur between Nicaraguan guardsmen and the FSLN in Rivas Department. Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey confirmed the report this morning, stressing that the border area is reinforced with police agents. In addition, contacts had been made with the various hospital centers in the area so that they would be prepared in case the clashes escalate.

MINISTER DENIES NICARAGUAN CHARGES OF INVASION

PA292144 Paris AFP in Spanish 2131 GMT 29 May 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 29 May (AFP)--The Costa Rican public security minister has emphatically denied Nicaraguan charges of an invasion by Costa Rica. He firmly denied any Costa Rican participation in the border clashes. Nicaragua claims that Costa Rica has violated its territory and has announced that it will ask for the OAS to convoke a meeting of its Consultative Committee.

Rejection of Accusation at OAS

PA300326 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 May 79 PA

[Costa Rican official communique; date not given; read by Costa Rican Deputy Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus--recorded]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government speaking through Deputy Foreign Minister Bodan, today officially charged before the OAS ambassadors and civilian observers that there was an alleged massive invasion of Nicaraguan territory from Costa Rica.

Referring to this attack, which is absolutely untrue, the Nicaraguan deputy minister said that tension between the two countries had reached an unbearable point. The Costa Rican Government states that there is absolute calm along our entire border region with Nicaragua and emphatically rejects the false accusations as well as the serious threat expressed by that high-ranking official.

EL SALVADOR

SWISS AMBASSADOR ILLED BY GUNMEN

PA301455 Paris AFP in English 1453 GMT 30 May 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, May 30 (AFP)--The Swiss ambassador here was shot dead today by gunmen, one of the country's radio stations reported. There was no official confirmation of the report.

GUATEMALA

FORMER PRESIDENT LAUGERUD'S SON MURDERED

PA291555 Paris AFP in Spanish 1539 GMT 29 May 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 29 May (AFP)--Former Guatemalan President Kjell Eugenio Laugerud Garcia's only son, Kjell Eugenio Laugerud Lossi, was murdered here at dawn. He was killed between 0400 and 0500 inside the El Frasco bar. The body showed signs of stab wounds. Laugerud Lossi was 25 years old and was studying law at a private university. His father, who was president from 1974 to 1978, is not in Guatemala. No motive has been established for the murder.

Official Reports Suicide

PA291857 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1711 GMT 29 May 79 PA

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 29 May (LATIN)--Former President Kjell Eugenio Laugerud Garcia's firstborn son committed suicide this morning. He shot himself in the face in a nightclub south of this capital, a government official reported.

According to the source, Kjell Eugenio Laugerud Lossi, 27, was in the Gitanillos bar on 6th Avenue of the residential Zona Nueve area in this capital since early yesterday evening. When most customers had left the place at 0630 (1230 GMT) today, he shot himself and took his life. There is no doubt it was suicide, the ranking government official told LATIN.

HONDURAS

SALVADORAN-HONDURAN PEACE TALKS POSTPONED

PA291958 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1736 GMT 29 May 79 PA

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 29 May (ACAN-EFE)--The peace negotiations between Honduras and El Salvador have been postponed at the request of the Salvadoran Government, Honduran Foreign Minister Roberto Palma Galvez announced here today. In a brief statement to newsmen, Palma Galvez did not explain whether the Salvadoran request had been prompted by the internal problems in that country, currently under state of siege.

Palma Galvez stated that a date for the resumption of peace talks has not yet been established. The first report on the suspension of the talks was obtained last Sunday when it was learned that a contact which was to have been made in Mexico had been called off Saturday at El Salvador's request. With the suspension of peace talks presumably until El Salvador overcomes its domestic problems, the government's official stand on the terms for mediation is not known.

FSLN FACTION OCCUPIES MEXICAN EMBASSY PEACEFULLY

PA291918 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1844 GMT 29 May 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 29 May (LATIN)--A group of the Rigoberto Lopez Perez Western Front of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) today peacefully occupied the Mexican Embassy in this capital, it was officially reported. Mexican Ambassador Renato Irigoyen advised the government of the occupation [words indistinct] by six unarmed youths who entered the embassy at 0200 (0600 GMT) and announced the occupation to the Mexican diplomat.

Request for Asylum

PA292045 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1937 GMT 29 May 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 29 May (LATIN)--Six youths--five men and one woman--have requested political asylum in the Mexican Embassy in this capital after occupying the diplomatic offices, it was announced officially. The youths, two of whom have been identified as Carlos Roberto Centeno, 29, and Kenia Esther Arqueta, 19, claimed to belong to a faction of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) of Nicaragua.

According to government sources, the six youths occupied the embassy at 1200 (1800 GMT) [time as received] when the ambassador was absent. The guard at the embassy was peacefully subdued by the youths who asked to speak to the ambassador. According to unconfirmed reports, the six youths were being pursued by National Investigation Department agents. Ambassador Irigoyen met with the Sandinist youths who requested political asylum in Mexico. One of the occupiers who identified himself as the leader of the group later asked to speak to newsmen to explain that the reason for the occupation of the Mexican Embassy was to request political asylum.

Identification of Sandinists

PA292046 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1940 GMT 29 May 79 PA

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 29 May (ACAN-EFE)--Five men and a woman who identified themselves as members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua entered the Mexican Embassy here at noon and asked for political asylum. One of the men who said he is their commander told newsmen that they came from Nicaragua through the south yesterday and immediately began to be pursued. He reported that they belong to the Jose Benito Vilches cell of the Rigoberto Lopez Perez Front which is operating in a sector of Nicaragua. Prodded by newsmen, the guerrilla agreed to give the names of the cell members who sought asylum at the Mexican Embassy. They are Tulio Jose Centeno, Luis Francisco Castillo, Felipe Ortiz Reyes, Carlos Roberto Centeno, Melvin Montes and Kenia Esther Argueta.

Departure From Embassy

PA300400 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2211 GMT 29 May 79 PA

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 29 May (ACAN-EFE)--A Sandinist squad which entered the Mexican Embassy here today, Tuesday, left the diplomatic office this afternoon. The departure took place after intense negotiations with Ambassador Renato Irigoyen and Jorge Arturo Reina, rector of the University of Honduras. Ambassador Irigoyen declined to comment for the time being. He will give a news conference at 1600 (2200 GMT).

Reina explained that the Sandinists were persuaded that the Honduran Government is not pursuing them and that their request for political asylum is therefore unjustified. Shortly before leaving the Mexican Embassy, the Sandinists issued a communique in which they said that the Nicaraguan National Guard and the Honduran Army were pursuing them as well as other Nicaraguan refugees. They stated that the only way for them to retain their freedom was to enter the embassy and request political asylum, as they did.

NICARAGUA

SOMOZA TO ACCUSE NATIONS OF AIDING SANDINISTS AT OAS

PA291538 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1712 GMT 28 May 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 28 May (LATIN)--It was officially announced here today that Nicaragua will file charges at the OAS against Costa Rica, Panama and Venezuela for supposedly supplying arms to the Sandinist National Liberation Front. According to a communique disclosed by the Information Secretariat here today, President Anastasio Somoza Debayle made the announcement during a speech delivered yesterday before National Guard officers on Army Day.

We must follow OAS guidelines and with patience and courage gather the necessary data to accuse Costa Rica of subverting order in Nicaragua, Somoza said. We accuse Panama of supplying arms to those men (Sandinists) and Venezuela, too, because we must command respect for ourselves,and the world must respect regional organizations such as the OAS, he stressed. Costa Rica broke diplomatic relations with Nicaragua at the end of 1978 but the other two countries mentioned by Somoza have not adopted similar measures.

ANDEAN PACT DECLARATION DENOUNCED BY PRESIDENT

PA291539 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0118 GMT 29 May 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 28 May (EFE)--Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza strongly attacked Cuba and Costa Rica tonight and accused those two nations of instigating the armed struggle in his country. Somoza, in an interview with the RCN radio network, accused Costa Rica of sending hundreds of thousands of guerrillas to Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan president also reported infiltration of Colombians into guerrilla warfare in his country and revealed that several of them had died in clashes with the National Guard.

General Somoza attacked the declaration signed in Cartegena on Monday by the five Andean presidents voicing their concern over Nicaragua's situation, which is very alarming as far as peace in Latin America is concerned. "For instance," Somoza said, "Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins should go to Nicaragua to see my country's situation, which is really calm and democratic all the time."

Somoza noted that Colombia and Venezuela are two nations which are experiencing the guerrilla scourge. The Nicaraguan chief of state also contended that warfare will cease in his country when Costa Rica stops allowing its territory to be used as a base of operations for acts of aggression. "We have captured two large shipments of arms smuggled from Costa Rica which had been imported from Panama and Venezuela," he said. "If such things continue, there will be no end to the bloodbath, no matter how many peace and love declarations some government leaders, who are stoking the fire in Nicaragua by blaming my administration for provoking war, may make," he emphasized.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHARGES INVASION BY COSTA RICA

PA292058 Paris AFP in Spanish 2040 GMT 29 May 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 29 May (AFP)--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Julio Quintana announced today that Nicragua has charged that it has been invaded by Costa Rica and has asked for an urgent meeting of the consultative body of the OAS.

More on Quintana Remarks

PA292356 Paris AFP in Spanish 2132 GMT 29 May 79 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 29 May (AFP)--Nicaragua claimed today that it had been invaded from Costa Rica and requested an urgent meeting of the OAS consultative body, it was officially announced today. Nicaragua also invoked the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR] so that all the nations in the continent will take an interest in the problem. Speaking before press correspondents Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Julio Quintana warned that peace in Central America and the continent are in serious danger.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Julio Quintana said that Nicaragua could become enveloped in a civil war of unpredictable consequences. The foreign minister said that for the Nicaraguan people the situation is dramatic. He described the situation as extremely critical. The Nicaraguan foreign affairs minister said that some 300 guerrillas had invaded the country this morning from various points along the Costa Rican border. The attackers, he said, divided into 60-man columns, are attacking various points in Nicaragua. Quintana said that although the TIAR signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1947 has been invoked on numerous occasions, troops from other countries have never been used to intervene directly in conflicts between two states. However, he said that the Nicaraguan case could be an exception.

The foreign minister says he is confident that the Nicaraguan Army can repel the invasion and that the OAS can reestablish normality. The foreign minister also said that two OAS observers from Ecuador have disappeared in the combat area in the scuthern part of the country. They were identified as Osvaldo Vallejos and Eduardo Colon Martinez who were captured by a group of guerrillas which managed this morning to reach La Virgen, a town located some 60 km from the Costa Rican horder. Quintana said that he trusts that the Ecuadorean observers, as well as the Nicaraguan driver accompanying them have been kidnaped by guerrillas and are safe.

National Guard Report

PA300305 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 May 79 PA

[Nicaraguan National Guard Legal and Public Relations Office Communique No 47--recorded from unidentified Nicaraguan radio]

[Excerpt] The National Guard Legal and Public Relations Office in Nicaragua informs the people and announces to all free nations of the world that the Republic of Nicaragua was invaded by a column made up of members of a mercenary communist international brigade. The Costa Rican and Panamanian governments were in complicity with this action. The invasion force entered Nicaragua from Costa Rican territory at 0500 today, 29 May, by the [word indistinct] places and by Mojones and Penas Blancas and arrived at Rivas at 0700. Some persons died in the fighting and the invaders were routed by National Guard policemen at Rivas.

At 1000 members of the international communist mercenary brigade attacked the police post and customs post in Penas Blancas with mortars and .50 caliber machineguns from their base in Costa Rican territory. The civilian population was evacuated immediately for their own safety. In view of this flagrant aggression against Nicaragua, the National Government was informed so as to invoke the Inter-American Riciprocal Assistance Treaty at the OAS. It was also disclosed that OAS civilian observers Orlando Vallejo and Colon Herrera who had been kidnapped by terrorists this morning as they were on the way from San Juan del Sur to Rivas were rescued by the National Guard unscathed.

MASSIVE FIGHTING REPORTED THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

PA292136 Paris AFP in Spanish 2030 GMT 29 May 79 PA

[By Horacio Ruiz]

[Text] Managua, 29 May (AFP)--Nicaragua was still in a state of tension today, awaiting the results of what appears to be a total offensive launched by the Sandinist guerrillas to overthrow President Anastasio Somoza's government. There have been reports in the past few hours of intense fighting in the northern and southernmost parts of the country and in the central mining region. Guerrilla activity also extends throughout the entire Pacific coast. At 1100, it was reported that the Nicaraguan army garrison at the Penas Blancas border post was under intense heavy weapons fire from Costa Rican territory.

It was confirmed that foreign airplanes entered Nicaraguan airspace on Monday. However, according to an official Army report, the planes were unable to land because of Nicaraguan military defense. A military spokesman added that two airplanes turned back toward the southeast, probably toward their bases in Costa Rica or Panama. The airplanes were officially described as a yellow 4-engine DC-6 with a red star on the tail and a camouflaged DC-3. An official communique issued by the army this morning indicates that the two cargo planes attempted to land at Siuna, a mining center located 350 km northeast of Managua. According to the communique, the pilots gave up the attempt to land at Siuna, because they saw that the airstrip was guarded by Nicaraguan soldiers. The communique adds that the planes arrived in Siuna at the same time that the Sandinist guerrillas were attacking that location and the Rosita mine located a short distance away. At both locations, states the communique, the guerrillas caused damage to the machinery and installations occupied by the U.S. and Canadian companies which process the gold.

Nevertheless, unconfirmed press reports said that one of the planes did land in Bonanza, another mine located 400 km northeast of Managua, and that the guerrillas transported by air have occupied that town. The Lanica Nicaraguan airline, which makes flights to the mining area and provides the only available transportation to that area, canceled all its flights to Bonanza today. It was unofficially reported that the army is trying to mobilize reinforcements by air toward Siuna to send them overland and recover Bonanza which, according to the unofficial reports, fell into the hands of the guerrillas. Other press reports said that the guerrillas have taken over the town of Waspan, 450 km from Managua. This is the most important town in northeastern Nicaragua and is located on the banks of Rio Coco, which forms the natural border between Nicaragua and Honduras.

Meanwhile, another battle continued in Rivas, 120 km south of Managua. At 1200 the guerrillas had taken over a slaughterhouse in the city and had advanced in the direction of the army command post, occupying several positions including the home of the mayor of Rivas. The guerrillas launched their attack at approximately 0600. Press reports said that fighting was also under way in El Naranjo and El Ostional, towns close to the Costa Rican border. In El Naranjo, according to the press, a military helicopter was shot down.

The sandinists appeared determined to launch a general offensive throughout the country. Press reports said that a boat transporting 26 soldiers on the San Juan River, which divides Costa Rica and Nicaragua, was sunk by guerrillas. The reports said that the army suffered many casualties in the action but that the exact number has not yet been determined. Col Aquiles Aranda, chief of army information, said early today that he had no news on the extent of the attack on Rivas. Later he affirmed only that approximately 25 men had attacked the city. However, other sources said that it is a large-scale offensive and that Col Alesio Gutierrez, commander of the forces in Rivas, had asked for air support and reinforcements. Fighting was also reported between the guerrillas and army patrols in El Crucero, 25 km east of the capital. The army killed three students who were collecting money in the vicinity of a secondary school in Managua.

FSLN Usage of Paratroopers

PA300144 Paris AFP in Spanish 0103 GMT 30 May 79 PA

[By Horacio Ruiz]

[Text] Managua, 29 May (AFP)--A new guerrilla force, estimated at several hundred men, today fought the army over the possession of Puerto Cabezas, along the northeast Atlantic coast, while the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) offensive continued throughout the country. Unofficial reports from Puerto Cabezas state that the Sandinists are trying to take over the port, Nicaragua's principal military base on the Atlantic coast, but that they were stopped 5 km from the coast at a place called El Cocal. So far, however, there has been no report on the end of the fighting and its results are therefore not known. The FSLN attacked Puerto Cabezas after regrouping following an attack on the mining area in central Nicaragua, 350 km northeast of Managua. Travelers arriving from the region said that a foreign plane which overflew the area during the attacks dropped many paratroopers along the banks of the Guani River in the vicinity of the Siuna mine which was attacked together with the Bonanza and Rosita mines.

In Sinuna the Sandinists killed six soldiers, wounded three and the others who made up the garrison gave themselves up. The garrison at the Bonanza and Rosita mines gave up without a fight, according to the travelers. The guerrillas abandoned the three mines after hours and destroyed the gold processing facilities. The travellers said that at least 200 residents of the area joined the Sandinists, who escaped with all the dynamite. The army used three helicopters to transfer 300 soldiers to the area.

Meanwhile, there are again rumors that the town of Waspan, 70 km from Puerto Cabezas, is under rebel control. It has also been reported that the fighting between Sandinists and the army continues in the city of Rivas, 120 km south of Managua. The city was attacked by the front at 0600 (1200 GMT) today. This report contradicts a report issued by an army spokesman according to which the Sandinists were abandoning the city.

Meanwhile, the Air Force this afternoon bombed the El Hostional and the El Naranjo border points through which approximately 300 Sandinists reportedly entered Nicaragua at dawn today. Elsewhere, it has been reported that the garrison at the Penas Blancas border point in the country's south has asked for air support to repel a mortar attack from Costa Rican territory. It has also been reported that the army has banned trips more than 60 km south of Managua.

The army's armored battalion has placed light tanks at all entrances to Managua as if expecting an imminent attack on the capital. The operation was personally directed by Army Inspector Brig Gen Jose Somoza, brother of Anastasio Somoza, the country's president.

RAUL CASTRO CHAIRS FAR PARTY SECRETARIES' MEETING

FL251911 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 May 79 FL

[Excerpts] The fourth meeting of party secretaries in the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] opened today at the Gen Maximo Gomez FAR Academy, chaired by Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and FAR minister. Col Manuel Penado Casanova, first deputy chief of the FAR Central Political Directorate, made the opening remarks of the meeting. In his speech he referred to the meeting's objectives and announced the participants in the meeting. The main report was read by Brig Gen Sixto Batista Santana. The report contains a profound evaluation of political and party work in the FAR and, especially, of the fulfillment of agreements and resolutions of the First Party Congress.

The document notes the historic significance of the congress and the guidelines emanated from it for the continued development of our country in all aspects of social life. It also refers to the most important issues in the current national and international situations, within which framework this meeting is being held. With respect to the FAR party life the report outlines the efforts made by party organizations and political institutions in the application of guidelines outlined by the First Party Congress.

In systematically checking and controlling the fulfillment of the guidelines, examinations have been conducted periodically at assembly meetings, conferences of political institutions, gatherings and in other ways. It also reports the progress made in the quality of the organizations' meetings, but stresses that it is necessary to still be more careful in preparing meetings and reports. The documents value very highly the work in the application of various forms of propaganda and agitation and the gains which, in quality and results, the mass cultural work has gradually achieved in the units. It indicates that the amateur performer movement is making progress, and that the FAR now has an adequate number of clubs which contribute to the development of culture and recreation.

The main report points out that, nevertheless, efforts must be made to raise productivity, effectiveness, quality and the savings as a way to actively contribute to the development of the national economy. In closing, the document states that many tasks lie ahead which we will know how to tackle, because we have chiefs, political institutions, experienced officers, a more mature party and union of young communists and a tradition forged throughout years of hard work. It expresses a profound gratitude to the Soviet people, their party and glorious armed forces and, especially, to the military specialists working together with us and to whose enthusiastic and selfless cooperation all our successes are linked.

During the meeting's morning session, Div Gen Pedro Garcia Pelaez, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of the Western Army, read a proposal on the fulfillment of agreements and resolutions of the First Party Congress dealing with ideological work. The proposal refers to the close linking of that work to the life of the troops, increasing its influence as a guideline of the fundamental work of party organizations. The fourth meeting of party secretaries in the FAR will continue this afternoon and will end tomorrow.

Party Secretaries Continue Sessions

FL261239 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 26 May 79 FL

[Excerpts] Div Gen Pedro Garcia Pelaez, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of the Western Army, read a proposal on ideological work in fulfillment of agreements and resolutions of the First Party Congress. This proposal conveys rich experiences on accomplishments dealing with Marxist-Leninist and political training of officers, sergeants and soldiers. It points out the role played by the daily "ejercito" in the political and ideological formation of the personnel and the impetus given to the work with correspondents.

Vice Adm Aldo Santamaria Cuadrado, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice minister-chief of the Revolutionary Navy, referred to the party influence on the organization and quality of combat preparedness in the navy. For his part, Col Jose Milian Pino, chief of the Central Army, discussed the correct combination of educational and organizational work of officers, general staffs, political institutions, the party and the Union of Young Communists [UJC]. Colonel Milian noted the accomplishments of his command in individual work. He referred to the careful attention that must be given to young officers. He equally mentioned the increased number of recreational, cultural and sports activities, and said that a great effort has been made in disseminating the FAR disciplinary regulations.

Col Lazaro Felino Gonzalez, deputy chief of political work in the Revolutionary Air Force and Antiaircraft Defense [DAFAR], referred to the topic dealing with the work of political institutions, party and the UJC with the troops. He stated that among the politico-party tasks being conducted in the DAFAR, the effort of the communists for improving their obligations and the quality of fulfillment is outstanding.

During the afternoon session Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro made a special speech in which he discussed the principal aspects related to operational and combat preparedness and military work in general. Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra, member of the PCC Central Committee and DAFAR vice minister, conveyed greetings from the participants in the Fourth Party Secretaries meeting to internationalist combatants. The message refers to the important contribution they make to the cause of the international communist movement, which has had climatic moments in the defense of the integrity of the fraternal peoples of Angola and Ethiopia. The document expresses admiration for the profound and irrevocable ties of solidarity, spirit of sacrifice, tenacity and revolutionary intransigency attained by the internationalists in safeguarding the revolutionary gains made by those fraternal peoples. In reiterating our greetings, the document states, we wish to express our absolute conviction that you, with your efficient and resolute work in training troops or in the battlefield, will continue to carry very high the name of the Cuban revolutionaries and of our beloved and glorious Communist Party.

The main report contains a profound evaluation of political and party work in the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] and, especially, of the fulfillment of agreements and resolutions of the First Party Congress.

Raul Castro Addresses Secretaries

FL281141 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 28 May 79 FL

[Excerpts] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], has made the closing remarks at the Fourth Meeting of Party Secretaries in the FAR.

In his speech the FAR minister pointed out that party work in the FAR has influenced the efforts aimed at raising the level of combat and mobilization readiness and the development of military work in general. He specified the fundamental missions for the fulfillment of tasks that lie ahead until the Second Party Congress is held. He also referred to the need for redoubling efforts in fulfilling all tasks resulting from the agreements adopted in the recently held Eighth PCC Central Committee Plenum.

The FAR minister stressed the ongoing ideological struggle against imperialism and efforts to resist all activities directed at weakening the international detente process. He reported on the current situation of the preparations for the sixth nonaligned countries summit to be held in Havana next September. In closing he said: [begin recording] Let us make every effort possible so that the communists' personal influence and the collective work of party rank and file organizations be a factor in the constant strengthening of the cohesion of general staffs, that of these with the troops and that of all of us--chiefs, officers, soldiers and civilian workers--in rallying around the just direction of principles of our party, which has been clearly and courageously explained by our first secretary, Comrade Fidel. [applause] Long Live Marxism-Leninism: Long Live the PCC: Long Live Lenin's Great Fatherland: Long Live Fidel: Fatherland or Death, We Shall Win: [shouts and prolonged applause] [end recording].

FAR Meeting Concludes

FL261854 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 May 79 FL

[Text] Directly from the Gen Maximo Gomez Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR) Academy we bring you the following telephonic report on the Fourth Meeting of Party Secretaries in the FAR.

[Begin recording] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and FAR minister, this morning made the closing remarks at the Fourth Meeting of Party Secretaries in the FAR. Attending the event, which was held at the Gen Maximo Gomez FAR Academy, were PCC Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, who made a speech in which he referred to the party work methods and styles, and Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the PCC Secretariat and First Party Secretary in Havana City, as well as Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, member of the PCC Central Committee and first FAR vice minister-chief of the General Staff, vice ministers, chiefs and Soviet military specialists.

Brig Gen Sixto Batista Santana, member of the PCC Central Committee and FAR vice minister-chief of the Central Political Directorate, read a resolution in which the main guidelines of political and party work are outlined. The document points out the need for continuing to work in fulfillment of the agreements and resolutions of the First Party Congress. Likewise, it indicates it is necessary to systematically raise the level of party discipline. Among the guidelines outlined in the resolution, emphasis is given to the development of party growth in principal military ranks and among civilian workers. The improvement of the work of mass dissemination organs as well as raising the level of the role it plays in the political, ideological, cultural, technical and scientific education of the officers, sergeants, soldiers and sailors is another aspect taken up by the document. One of the fundamental guidelines of the Fourth Meeting of Party Secretaries in the FAR regulates party activities in the continued raising of the troops' combat and mobilizing readiness.

The final part of the work guidelines unanimously approved in the Fourth Meeting of Party Secretaries in the FAR states: With the same spirit of the Moncada and Granma combatants, on this 20th anniversary of the victory we wish to express to our commander in chief and FAR minister that we will honorably fulfill all tasks assigned to us by the party and state. We will continue to work with the experience of 20 years and the enthusiasm of the first day. [end recording]

SUPPORT REAFFIRMED FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA AT KINGSTON MEETING

FL251018 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 May 79 FL

[Text] Carlos Amat, chief of the Cuban delegationto the special session of the UN Anti-Apartheid Committee, has reaffirmed our country's support for the liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa. At the committee's meeting being held in Kingston, Jamaica, since Tuesday, 22 May, Amat condemned the racist attacks and provocations against independent countries like Angola, Mozambique, Botswana and Zambia.

At the meeting, devoted to paying tribute to Caribbean heroes who contributed to the struggle for the emancipation of Africa, the Cuban delegate condemned the repression and discrimination practiced by the South African and Rhodesian racists against Africans in the countries under colonialist domination. The chief of the Cuban Foreign Ministry's Latin America and Caribbean Directorate recalled the historic, ethnic and cultural unity of the Caribbean men and women with African ancestry who joined the anticolonial and antiracist struggle.

TORRES SANTRAYLL SPEAKS AT AFRICA DAY COMMEMORATION

FL261437 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 May 79 FL

[Text] Armando Torres Santrayll, minister of justice and vice president of the Cuban-Africa Friendship Association, last night gave a lecture at the commemoration of Africa Day held at the People's Republic of Angola junior high farming school in Havana Province. With the creation of the Organization of African Unity [OAU], Santrayll stated, the African peoples gave birth to a new and useful tool in their struggle for attaining the total liberation of the continent from the shameful and retrogressive colonialist domination. The lecturer recalled that 16 years ago, on 25 May, in a meeting held in Addis Ababa 30 chiefs of state and governments of African countries established the OAU. He noted that such an important date has been selected by the revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces throughout the world to make evident their solidarity with Africa struggling for a world of independence and equality among men, and social progress.

Torres Santrayll recounted the brutal and ruthless exploitation to which the African peoples have been subjected for centuries, and added that at the present time Africa is the scenario for profound reforms and events that are part of mankind's rising march toward a society without classes and exploiters, without wars, without discrimination. The ceremony was chaired by PCC Central Committee members Armando Acosta and Agriculture Minister Rafael Francia Mestre; Vice Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras; Luis Alvarez de la Nuez; first party secretary in Havana Province; and other officials as well as African diplomats accredited to Cuba, representatives of African liberation movements, and students.

BRAZIL

DOPS POLICE DISPERSE STRIKING TEACHERS IN MINAS GERAIS

PY300139 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 29 May 79 PY

[Text] Belo Horizonte--Approximately 8,000 teachers of Minas Gerais State who were trying to gather at Liberdade Square were dispersed with water and teargas by nearly 200 policemen of the local branch of the Department of Political and Social Order. Some of the teargas bombs broke windows at the Federal Savings Bank and the State Finance Secretariat. The teachers, who have been on strike for 13 days, were going to meet while waiting for an ad hoc committee which was to discuss with Governor Francelino Pereira a wage increase proposal which was submitted yesterday to the State Legislative Assembly. The Brazilian Democratic Movement's bloc in Minas Gerais State has decided to suspend dialog with the government until corrective actions are taken regarding police repression. The Minas Gerais Security Secretariat has released a note stating that police actions were only aimed at preserving the atmosphere of respect and harmony which are essential in any community.

Protest of Police Brutality

PY300142 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 29 May 79 PY

[Text] Senator Itamar Franco today protested repressive police action against striking elementary school teachers in Minas Gerais State, noting that he and Senator Tancredo Neves have sent telegrams to the state governor concerning this incident. He said that violence was not justified since this is a peaceful, just strike, adding that it is difficult to understand the use of violence against teachers who are just demanding a higher pay. [passage indistinct] Senator Franco urged Governor Francelino Pereira to forget about the inflationary index and to meet the teachers' demands, instead of allowing police brutality.

CHILE

INTERIOR MINISTER VOICES CONCERN OVER MIR VIOLENCE

PY300151 Paris AFP in Spanish 2332 GMT 29 May 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 29 May (AFP)--The Chilean military government expressed today its concern over violent actions practiced by the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR]. Referring to a warning made by MIR to the media, Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez said that "anything can be expected from these criminals." In a leaflet printed in the underground, the MIR promised to inflict punishment on the press "every time they publish false information, distort or hide the true objectives of the popular resistance and the MIR." Minister Fernandez answered journalists' questions by saying that the security services are thoroughly investigating the latest bombings which took place in the capital and which are attributed to the MIR.

PARAGUAY

LIBERAL PARTY WANTS TO JOIN WORLD ANTICOMMUNIST LEAGUE

PY300144 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 28 May 79 p 2 PY

[Excerpt] "The Liberal Party, in its struggle for freedom, requests a position of combat in the Paraguayan Anticommunist Chapter," states a note addressed by the president of the Liberal Party, Fulvio Hugo Celauro, to the president of the World Anticommunist League (WACL), Juan Manuel Frutos.

The note, also signed by the Liberal Party secretary general, Joaquin A. Burgos, points out the party's satisfaction for the great success of the 12th WACL Congress.

PERU

PRESIDENT RETURNS, PRAISES ANDEAN PACT MEETING

PA290411 Paris AFP in Spanish 0350 GMT 29 May 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 29 May (AFP)--Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez has praised the results of the Andean summit meeting held in Cartagena, Colombia. On his return tonight from his meeting with the presidents of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela, he said that the meeting has shown that there is great determination among the chiefs of state to continue the historic process called the Andean Pact. He said that during the 3-day meeting the chiefs of state had had the opportunity to hold direct, broad and sincere talks to discern our problems and to seek solutions. He also said that they had decided to hold more frequent meetings besides those scheduled for historical reasons honoring liberator Simon Bolivar.

URUGUAY

USE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES RESTRICTED IN ADVERTISING

PY291836 Paris AFP in Spanish 1322 GMT 29 May 79 PY

[Text] Montevideo, 29 May (AFP)--The Department of Intelligence and Information (DINARP) explained today that the use of foreign languages in advertising has been forbidden throughout Uruguayan territory and not just in areas near the Brazilian border. A similar measure was announced last week against the use of Portuguese in Rivera, a town on the Brazilian border, "in defense of the purity of the language." The DINARP today reported that the restriction on the use of foreign languages (their origin is not specified) in advertising has been extended to the entire Uruguayan territory. It was reported that the measure tends to correct a situation considered to be "a true but peaceful invasion of the language."

TWO DAMS TO BE BUILT ON YAGUARON RIVER WITH BRAZIL

PY241842 Paris AFP in Spanish 1519 GMT 24 May 79 PY

[Text] Montevideo, 24 May (AFP)--The morning paper El DIA reported today that Brazil and Uruguay have agreed to begin building in 1980 the Centurion and Paso Talavera dams on the border river Yaguaron, at a cost of $223 million. According to the newspapers, next June consulting firms will be asked to make bids and the binational Uruguayan-Brazilian commission will meet in Montevideo on 21 and 22 June to decide on sources of financing for the project. The Laguna Merin Project will irrigate 94,000 hectares, 56,000 of which are in Uruguayan territory, and there are plans of establishing agroindustrial plants in the future.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH FRG--During 1978 Uruguayan exports to the FRG totaled DM170 million, while Uruguayan imports from that country totaled DM128 million, thus leaving Uruguay with a surplus of DM42 million. FRG capital investment in Uruguay as of 30 September 1978 totaled DM33.5 million. [Montevideo Radio EL ESPECTADOR network in Spanish 1500 GMT 23 May 79 PY]